



Pacific Youth Strategy 2010

Youth empowerment for a secure, prosperous and sustainable future



SPC
Secretariat
of the Pacific
Community

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY
PACIFIC YOUTH BUREAU



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Youth empowerment for a secure, prosperous and sustainable future

A big thank-you

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Special thanks to all the ministers, officials, observers, youth representatives, partner agencies, SPC staff and facilitators for your contributions and commitment to the future of the Pacific region – a future that will be shaped by our youth as portrayed in the theme *Youth Empowerment for a Secure, Prosperous and Sustainable Future*.

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FOREWORD



At their 2004 meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, Pacific leaders agreed that we need to 'listen to the needs and aspirations of the burgeoning population of young people in the region, and recognise the impact of bigger and more youthful populations on the resources required for education and vocational training, health care, and job opportunities'.

In support of this vision, the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Pacific Community convened in Koror, Palau on 18 November 2005 adopted the 'Koror Statement on Youth Empowerment for a Secure, Prosperous and Sustainable Future'. The Koror Statement set the tone for the deliberations of the 2nd Conference of Youth Ministers of the Pacific Community convened in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea from

5 to 7 December 2005, which resulted in the adoption of the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010 (PYS2010) as the regional framework for youth development in the Pacific region to the year 2010 and beyond.

PYS2010 represents an important milestone for the Pacific region. With the vision of a secure and prosperous Pacific Community, whose young people are healthy and manage their resources in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable way, PYS2010 is a genuine commitment to putting young people first by recognising their needs and concerns and providing a comprehensive roadmap for realising and unleashing their development potential and thereby addressing their needs.

At the heart of this strategy is a set of clearly articulated components designed to produce positive outcomes for young people towards 2010 and beyond. In summary, the strategy provides exciting prospects for young people to be able to access integrated educational opportunities,



nurture sustainable livelihoods, lead healthier lifestyles, build stronger communities, benefit from effective national and community mechanisms for addressing youth issues, and strengthen their cultural identities. To achieve its purpose, PYS2010 also includes a system of information gathering and analysis to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of planning and delivery of youth services in the region as well as measuring the impact these services have on young people.

The aspirations embodied in PYS2010 can be achieved. Effective and enhanced partnerships in programming and pooling of resources to deliver services will maximise benefits to young people of the region. In this regard, SPC is committed to working with all stakeholders, including CROP agencies, UN agencies, other international, multilateral, regional and national agencies, development partners, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, civil society organisations

and community-based youth organisations. PYS2010 is about fostering young people's participation in decision-making, enhancing communication among all stakeholders, improving collaboration, facilitating sharing of resources, minimizing duplication of services and maximizing benefits to young people.

The Pacific Youth Charter that flowed from the 2006 Pacific Youth Festival hosted by French Polynesia in June 2006 is in keeping with the principles and strategies of PYS2010. The Pacific Youth Charter is a compendium to this strategy.

It is my sincere hope that the young people of the Pacific will enthusiastically embrace the initiatives outlined in PYS2010. It provides an opportunity to learn, to lead and to benefit. It provides an opportunity to influence the development agenda now, for the betterment of future generations of young people. It provides an opportunity for us all to unleash the development potential of our young people to strategically engage in nation building and economic, social and cultural development – an opportunity to change their stars and to realise the huge potential that dwells within all young people.



Dr Jimmie Rodgers
Director-General
Secretariat of the Pacific Community



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	NYC	National Youth Council
AHD	adolescent health and development	PATVET	Pacific Association of Technical and Vocational Education and Training
AIE	accessing integrated education	PHL	promoting healthy lifestyles
AMP	absentee management policy	PICTs	Pacific Island countries and territories
ASRH	adolescent sexual and reproductive health	PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
BSC	building stronger communities	PYB	Pacific Youth Bureau
CBO	community-based organisation	PYC	Pacific Youth Council
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women	PYDA	Pacific Youth Development Awards
CEO	chief executive officer	PYIN	Pacific Youth Information Network
CHILD	Community, Heritage and Identity for Lifeskills Development	PYS2005	Pacific Youth Strategy 2005
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	PYS2010	Pacific Youth Strategy 2010
CYP	Commonwealth Youth Programme	RID	research information and data (on youth)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)	RPFS	Regional Programme for Food Security
FBO	faith-based organisation	SIC	strengthening institutional capacity
FLE	family life education	SISF	Small Island States Fund
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International	SLF	student leadership framework
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
HRD	human resource development	STI	sexually transmitted infection
ICT	information and communication technology	TOR	terms of reference
IEC	information, education and communication	TVET	technical and vocational education and training
ILO	International Labour Organization (UN)	UN	United Nations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
M&E	monitoring and evaluation	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NCD	non-communicable disease	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NGO	non-governmental organisation	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
NSL	nurturing sustainable livelihoods	WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
		YAI	youth and identities
		YSFP	Youth for a Sustainable Future Pacifika



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1. PREAMBLE

The 2nd Conference of Youth Ministers of the Pacific Community convened in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea from 5 to 7 December 2005,

Sharing the vision of a secure and prosperous Pacific Community, whose young people are healthy

and manage their resources in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable way,

Recognising the Koror Statement on Youth Empowerment for a Secure, Prosperous and Sustainable Future adopted by the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Pacific Community held in Koror, Republic of Palau on 18 November 2005,



KOROR STATEMENT ON YOUTH EMPOWERMENT FOR A SECURE, PROSPEROUS AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

The 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Pacific Community convened in Koror, Palau on 18 November 2005,

1. **Reaffirming** the SPC vision of a secure and prosperous Pacific Community, whose people are healthy and manage their resources in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable way;
2. **Recalling** our deliberations around the theme of 'Youth Empowerment for a Secure, Prosperous and Sustainable Future';
3. **Recalling** the Pacific Youth Strategy 2005 adopted on 1 July 1998 at the 1st Conference of Youth Ministers of the Pacific Community held in Papeete, French Polynesia and recognising the efforts and contributions of individual countries and territories, non-government organisations, faith-based organisations, regional and international agencies and donors towards the implementation of the strategy;
4. **Recognising** the call by forum leaders for increased attention to the issues facing our young people in their Auckland Declaration 2004, and the Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration;
5. **Further recognising** the related conclusions of the Review of the Pacific Youth Bureau 2004, the Mauritius Declaration, the Pacific Tofamamao 2015 Declaration, the Pacific Youth Statement on the Pacific Plan, the Communiqué of the Bipartite Symposium on Environment, and their linkages to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;
6. **Noting** that 20 per cent of the total population of Pacific Island countries and territories (8.7 million people) is aged between 15 and 24 years, which translates to approximately 1.7 million young people, 53 per cent of whom are females, and further noting that the youth population is projected to double by the year 2020;
7. **Bearing** in mind that the rapid rise in the number of young people will increase demand for essential social services like education and health, as well as decreasing employment opportunities, housing and other basic services, which will put government budgets





and programmes directed at young people under great pressure;

8. **Recognising** that inadequate educational opportunities in rapidly changing societies where values are being introduced that clash with traditional cultural norms leave many Pacific Island young people faced with limited skills and life choices that in turn can undermine self-esteem and lead to antisocial and risky behaviours;
9. **Recognising** the need for enhanced partnerships to more effectively address youth issues, for example our joint production with the UNICEF office of 'the State of Pacific Youth Report 2005 which highlights the situation of youth in the Pacific region' and the increased focus on life skills and livelihood skills for young people with the UNFPA Pacific office;

10. **Acknowledging** that priority concerns for young people as well as parents in the Pacific region include:

- a) facilitating improved access by young people to appropriate levels of education through the formal, technical vocational and non-formal sectors,
- b) investing in appropriate education and training facilities to develop the skills of young people across a broad range of competencies to enable them to engage effectively in economic and social development activities,
- c) encouraging the participation of young people in entrepreneurial initiatives aimed at poverty reduction by providing incentives and support for young entrepreneurs to engage in business establishment and

employment creation, including bank loan schemes, business small-grant schemes, tax breaks, and the establishment of technical advisory and support units to guide young people wishing to engage in entrepreneurship activities,

- d) establishing infrastructure networks and support systems, including market outlets for products and more efficient rural-to-urban transport systems to facilitate faster movement of products from producers in rural areas to markets in urban areas as well as export markets,
- e) supporting the establishment of youth volunteer schemes that provide training for young people so they can engage effectively in community service at local, national, regional and international levels,
- f) creating policy and legislative frameworks for ensuring social, labour and economic security for young people,
- g) promoting healthy lifestyles for all young people, including those with special needs, in order to avoid non-communicable diseases, in areas such as sports and recreation, improving reproductive health through prevention of unplanned

pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections like HIV, preventing substance abuse, addressing the causes of suicide, and mental health issues,

- h) increasing the participation of young men and women in nation building through active involvement in youth-oriented organisations such as the Boys' Brigade, Girls' Brigade, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and nurturing responsible citizenship and civic consciousness, improving self-esteem, and preventing antisocial and risky behaviour,
- i) protecting young women from all forms of exploitation and abuse, and promoting their effective participation in all aspects of family and community life, including facilitating access to social and economic benefits,
- j) educating young people in their cultural heritage through the development of their cultural identities and expression, involving them in cultural preservation and spiritual development initiatives, improving their appreciation of ethnic diversity and managing the interface between traditional cultures and modern lifestyles,



- k) engaging young people in advocacy programmes for environmental preservation and protection, long-term natural resource management and environmentally sustainable initiatives, and
 - l) encouraging the use of information and communication technology by young people for positive networking, creative and productive enterprises, acquisition of useful knowledge and informed decision-making;
11. **Considering** the resources available to address youth concerns in the region towards the year 2010;

Having fully considered the circumstances mentioned above,

12. **Acknowledged** the need to further engage young Pacific Islanders in contributing more productivity to their communities through the transfer of practical skills that are generally not available in school curricula (e.g. leadership, healthy lifestyle skills, management and project development), thereby helping them to take on leadership and advocacy responsibilities, recognise and capitalise on personal and community development opportunities, and make informed choices about their future;
13. **Further acknowledged** that the search for solutions to youth issues at the national level needs to involve a range of Pacific regional stakeholders, including national and regional youth organisations and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as draw as much as possible on the involvement and creativity of young people themselves;
14. **Accepted** the need to strengthen and maintain ‘youth-to-youth’ initiatives that are designed and managed by young people and their peers for their benefit;
15. **Further accepted** the need for more concerted collective action among youth organisations, faith-based organisations, non-government organisations, governments, administrations, regional and international organisations, and donors to work together to address the problems and challenges affecting young people in the Pacific in a more holistic manner;
16. **Reaffirmed** the need for increased political commitment towards allocating resources for planning and implementing youth-led initiatives at all levels, collaborating with all stakeholders with an interest in youth at national and regional levels, and building effective partnerships between development agencies and national and regional authorities;



Having deliberated extensively on feasible strategies for empowering young Pacific Islanders to improve their quality of life, the Conference:

17. **Agreed** with the consensus reached by the 35th Meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations held in Koror, Palau from 14 to 17 November 2005 that SPC take the necessary steps to provide adequate resources to strengthen the Pacific Youth Bureau [now the Pacific Youth Bureau] and expand its programme activities;
18. **Commends** to the 2nd Conference of Youth Ministers of the Pacific Community to be held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea from 5 to 7 December 2005 the proposed Pacific Youth Strategy 2010 (PYS2010) with its five thematic components, including accessing integrated

education, nurturing sustainable livelihoods, promoting healthy lifestyles, building stronger communities and strengthening institutional capacity, as a framework for addressing youth development challenges in our respective countries and territories;

19. **Invites** youth ministers of the Pacific Community to fully examine and formally adopt PYS2010 as the regional framework for youth development in the Pacific region for the period 2006–2010 and beyond; and
20. **Requests** youth ministers to commend the strategy to our respective governments and administrations, and calls upon all stakeholders in youth development in the Pacific region to make a concerted effort towards the implementation of this strategy.

18 November 2005



Recognised the Kalibobo Roadmap¹ of the Pacific Plan, which guides the implementation of the Plan towards economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security in the Pacific region,

Reviewed and recognised the implications of youth population growth in the Pacific region on planning and delivery of youth services at all levels,

Received and launched the State of Pacific Youth Report 2005 as a tool for understanding the situation of youth in the Pacific region and guiding decision-making on measures to address youth issues,

¹ Adopted by PIF leaders in Madang on 26 October 2005, the Kalibobo Roadmap is the guide for PIF member countries during the implementation phase of the first three years of the Pacific Plan.

Received and acknowledged the Pacific Tofamamao 2015 Declaration as a guide to how young people in the Pacific region can play an active role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledged the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community towards strengthening the capacity of the Pacific Youth Bureau through the provision of additional resources and closer integration with the SPC Pacific Women's Bureau and the SPC Cultural Affairs Programme,

Considered the national scenarios regarding youth development in the Pacific region and received updates on the implementation of initiatives by national governments and administrations under the Pacific Youth Strategy 2005 (PYS2005),



Recognised the contributions of the various development agencies currently operating in the Pacific region towards collaborative efforts in addressing priority youth issues,

Considered and extensively deliberated on the draft PYS2010 as outlined in the Koror Statement with a focus on the five themes of accessing integrated education, nurturing sustainable livelihoods, promoting healthy lifestyles, building stronger communities and strengthening institutional capacity,

Further considered and added two additional components focusing on the themes of youth and

identities, and research information and data on youth,

Formally adopted PYS2010 as the regional framework for youth development in the Pacific region to the year 2010 and beyond,

Agreed to commend the strategy to our governments and administrations and call upon all stakeholders in youth development in the Pacific region to make a concerted effort towards the implementation of this strategy, and

Further agreed to meet again in Alofi, Niue in 2008 to review progress on the implementation of PYS2010.



2. PURPOSE OF PYS2010

PYS2010 is a strategic regional framework to guide preparing young people² in the Pacific region to take responsibility for their overall development and well-being. It has been designed with input from national and regional stakeholders, including Pacific Island youth, and represents a firm commitment to providing more opportunities for young Pacific Islanders so that they will be inspired to realise their full potential and contribute to the social, economic and cultural well-being of their societies.

To ensure the development of Pacific youth, it must be recognised that all sectors of society have the responsibility to nurture and support a safe environment in which the children and young people of the region can develop as the next generation of leaders.

2 There is no regionally agreed definition of youth. Who is a young person, as compared with who is a child or who is an adult, varies with each Pacific Island and culture. SPC respects each PICT's definition of youth as stated in their respective national youth policies. However, for the purposes of implementing, monitoring and evaluating PYS2010, PYB focuses principally on the age group from 15 to 24 years.





3. THEMATIC COMPONENTS

To enable SPC and stakeholders, including national governments and development partners, to respond effectively to youth issues in the Pacific region, PYS2010 portrays seven thematic components. Each of the seven has priority initiatives to be implemented over the period 2006–2010 with specific targets to be achieved and various indicators for monitoring progress.

3.1 Component 1: *Accessing integrated education*

AIE

Young people require appropriate skills to secure and retain productive employment in either the public or private sector, or engage in individual income-generation ventures. Unfortunately a large proportion of young people in the Pacific region leave the school system before completing their formal education. Therefore, being able to access education that will provide opportunities for skills development remains a priority for young people.

This component will include a focus on facilitating improved access by young people to formal primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational education, as well as non-formal educational initiatives for skills development, to ensure they can participate effectively in the economic and

social development of their communities. A key part of the intervention measures is providing opportunities for leadership development of students in the school system. This initiative involves the provision of learning opportunities that develop the competency of individuals as leaders and effective participants in school life both within and outside the classroom. This can be achieved through student participation in decision-making that affects students in the school environment. Through these interventions students learn about exercising their rights, accepting and carrying out responsibilities, developing a sense of purpose and working with others in an environment governed by the principles of democracy. These are skills that are useful for adult life.

A special focus is suggested to create school environments that will help prepare students for their chosen career by means of establishing and strengthening relevant 'student support services' that directly contribute to skills development and retention of students in the formal school system. These services include truancy prevention measures, vocational guidance, career counselling, internships and work experience programmes that can be assessed as part of the students' academic progress.

The changing nature of the work environment requires young people to acquire skills that are not necessarily acquired through formal

education. There is a need to either establish or upgrade relevant vocational education programmes and facilities in line with technical and vocational education and training (TVET), including apprenticeships that will enable young people who have left school to gain relevant skills to enhance their employment prospects and competitiveness in the labour market.

Another key initiative is to demonstrate and encourage the use of information and communication technology (ICT) as a tool for creative and productive enterprises, acquisition of useful knowledge and informed decision-making. Youth participation in the Digital Strategy of the Pacific Plan will be encouraged. This strategy aims to achieve the following outcomes for Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs): improved access to communications technology; reduced costs; higher bandwidth to the global ICT 'backbone'; removal of inappropriate regulatory environments in order to foster higher levels of investment; and strengthened ICT skills.

3.2 Component 2: Nurturing sustainable livelihoods

NSL

Economic growth in Pacific countries does not provide enough paid employment opportunities to absorb the high number of students leaving the formal education system each year. This leaves

many young people disillusioned, with little hope of self-sufficiency and therefore limited capacity to be productive members of society.

To become self-sufficient therefore remains a great challenge for all young Pacific Islanders. To achieve this goal there is a need for them to learn and practise the concepts of responsible consumption in order to live sustainable lifestyles.

This component aims at helping young people participate in the workforce as either employees or self-employed workers, thereby contributing to poverty reduction in their communities. It also promotes practical initiatives that improve their opportunity to earn a living through participation in self-employment and income-generation opportunities. The emphasis is on developing initiatives that will have long-term economic impacts on the lives of young people, as demonstrated by the SPC Small Island States Fund.

This component also strongly advocates for the mobilisation of resources at national, regional and international levels to support innovative youth-led enterprises and income-generation initiatives. Youth trade shows and participation in ICT businesses provide opportunities for young people to showcase their expertise, exchange ideas and learn from each other.



A special feature of this component is engaging young people in the development of micro-projects relating to food security initiatives to ensure that their communities and households have access to nutritious, safe, acceptable and culturally appropriate foods, produced in ways that are environmentally sound and socially just. This can be achieved through the development of improved food production and processing projects, making farming more attractive to young people, improving marketing of fresh and processed food products, and improving food storage systems.

This component also recognises the important role young people can play in sustainable development, with a particular focus on preventing the deterioration of the natural environment. Accordingly, it aims to educate and engage them in long-term natural resource management and environmentally sustainable initiatives and practices, such as reforestation and recycling programmes.

3.3 Component 3: Promoting healthy lifestyles

PHL

The health and well-being of young people is an important area in their holistic development. Adolescence is the transition from childhood to adulthood, marked by profound physical,





emotional and psycho-social changes. As a consequence of these developmental changes, adolescents often find themselves faced with life challenges they have to deal with. These include the search for identity and independence, dealing with peer pressure, coping with the demands of education, conforming to values and societal expectations, and many more. Within a rapidly changing social, economic and physical environment, Pacific young people face increased uncertainty and a variety of developmental issues.

The sexual behaviour of adolescents is changing rapidly in Pacific Island countries. More adolescents are becoming sexually active at an increasingly early age. The rise in sexual activity among youth places them at greater risk for unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted

infections (STIs), including HIV. The youth generation of today is born into the era of HIV/AIDS. Other related youth issues that contribute to youth vulnerability include increasing alcohol and drug abuse, sexual violence, mental health problems, suicidal tendencies and youth delinquency. These problems are compounded by increasing parent-child generation gaps and youth unemployment.

Many young people do not have access to reproductive health information and services to help prevent problems in this area. The changing behaviour and practices among adolescents calls for concerted action to protect their physical and psycho-social well-being, including the need to protect them from unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, STIs



including HIV, and all forms of sexual violence and abuse.

The problem of substance abuse, including alcohol, tobacco and related substances, is also a concern for young people in the Pacific Islands. Abuse of these substances negatively affects young people's ability to make responsible decisions and therefore exposes them to a range of social problems.

In addition, certain lifestyles place young people at risk of being marginalised in their own communities while increasing their vulnerability to mental instability and mental health problems. Low physical activity (secondary to time spent on computer games, video/TV and other sedentary activities) and poor nutritional practices are increasing among youth. This exposes them to an increased risk of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as early obesity, diabetes, hypertension and heart disease.

This component will focus on three main areas:

1. The need to protect young people from STIs including HIV, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and all forms of sexual violence and abuse.
2. The need to protect young people from drug and substance abuse, including alcohol, tobacco, betel nut, marijuana, kava, petrol sniffing, etc.

3. The need to avoid lifestyles that increase the risk of early onset of NCDs. Such lifestyles include physical inactivity (television, video games, computers) and poor nutrition, increasing the chance of adolescent obesity.

Life-skills-based education helps young people to understand and cope with youth issues. Young people need information, life-skills-based education and counselling to help them arrive at responsible choices and decisions regarding these issues. Linked to youth-friendly services, education can provide young people with life skills essential to coping with the challenges of adolescent psycho-social development.

Activities under this component will focus on the provision of life-skills-based information and education both in and out of schools, support for adolescent counselling, and provision of youth-friendly services. They will include the need to establish effective policies on tobacco, alcohol and other substances, engage young people in healthy pursuits such as sports and recreational physical activity, and engage parents and communities in the process. Health promotion, youth participation, youth leadership and peer education will feature as key strategies, delivered through a multi-sectoral approach.

3.4 Component 4: *Building stronger communities*

Young people should be raised in a family and community environment that adequately provides for their immediate needs as well as providing the necessary support to help them fulfil their long-term aspirations. This strengthens their sense of pride and belonging within their society and motivates them into being productive and respected members of society.

Nurturing responsible, active citizenship and civic consciousness is a step towards building national pride in young people. Schools have an important role to play concerning civic education. This component recognises the importance of promoting the participation of young people in decision-making forums in their communities as well as all other aspects of family and community life. It advocates promoting the leadership capabilities of young people and improving their self-esteem through life-skills education so they can confidently use their energy for productive activities that promote a culture of peace and non-violence and avoid deviant antisocial and risky behaviour. Special community-based crime prevention and restorative justice programmes for young people are included to address the increasing concern of juvenile criminality among the 15–24 age group.

In addition, this component calls for family strengthening initiatives to be implemented through parenting education programmes and spiritual development initiatives. These will give young people and their parents opportunities to learn strategies for dealing with the challenges of living in rapidly changing societies. These initiatives are supported by programmes that promote a spirit of volunteerism among young people so they can play key roles in community development.

There are a number of international conventions that protect young people's human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as CEDAW, CRC and the MDGs, and most PICTs are signatories to these. This component endorses calls for the protection of young people from all forms of exploitation and abuse. Initiatives include programmes to eliminate discrimination against young women. In order to measure progress, there is a need to establish appropriate national databases, with segregated data on young women's participation in education, literacy programmes, the labour force and political decision-making.

There is a need to provide media training for youth leaders, educators and counsellors and the staff of youth service providers. This training will improve their skills in using digital technology as learning tools for creating media programmes that inform the community about youth issues,



as well as innovative initiatives that highlight the positive contributions young people make to their communities.

Regional events for Pacific youth, such as the 1st Pacific Youth Festival in 2006 in French Polynesia and the 1st Pacific Youth Parliament in 2007, are initiatives designed to promote dialogue on priority issues affecting young people in the region. They will provide opportunities for young people to become further involved in decision-making and taking responsibility for their future.

3.5 **Component 5:** **Strengthening institutional capacity**

SIC

There is a great need for a continuing process of review and assessment of the situation of young people in all PICTs. It requires the strengthening of existing mechanisms for effectively promoting the advancement of young people in the Pacific region.

This component advocates the provision of adequate resources for strengthening national machineries for youth development. These include the ministry or department responsible for youth development that serves as the central agency responsible for overseeing policy development, coordination and monitoring, national youth councils that serve as partners in the implementation and monitoring of



youth initiatives, and youth advocacy groups that can be relied upon to advocate for appropriate national and/or community-based responses to specific youth concerns. In particular, this component advocates increased financial support and staff development strategies for the institutions mentioned above, strengthening of national youth councils, support for advocacy groups and the establishment of national



award schemes to recognise excellence in the provision of youth services.

This component also advocates the continued development, implementation and evaluation of holistic and gender-inclusive national youth policies that promote a multi-sectoral approach to addressing youth issues. This involves developing policies for those PICTs that do not already have policies and reviewing existing policies in the others. One of the key initiatives is to help PICTs develop more efficient implementation and monitoring mechanisms for national youth policies. This includes the development of sound national strategic plans to guide policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

At the regional level, the strengthening of the Pacific Youth Council as a mechanism for youth advocacy in the Pacific region is necessary. This includes the establishment of a permanent office for the council, refocusing its programme direction to reflect PYS2010 priorities, and providing it with resources to employ full-time staff to manage its operations.

This strategy also calls for the council to establish and maintain strong working relationships with national youth organisations and stakeholders to implement youth advocacy programmes.



3.6 Component 6: Youth and identities

YAI

As custodians of the future, it is important that young people develop and sustain a strong interest in their culture. There is a need to strengthen cultural studies in all education facilities, including schools and community centres, and involve community groups, individuals and traditional elders/leaders. This component calls for stronger efforts towards educating young people in their cultural heritage through the development of their cultural identity and appreciation of traditions and customs, as well as tolerance for ethnic diversity. A special focus is to involve young people in analysis of customs and values, promotion of language programmes and linking the school curriculum to community cultural calendars.

Social and cultural factors play a role in the health and well-being of children and young people. These factors contribute to shaping their perceptions of and responses to health problems, their exposure and vulnerability to risky behaviour, and the effectiveness of health promotion efforts. In view of this, health services need to be sensitive of and responsive to both the physical and cultural needs of young people. This component also calls for interdisciplinary, multi-level studies of health research to improve understanding of how factors

such as values, beliefs and practices are linked to young people's behaviour and ultimately to their health, and the best approach to incorporating cultural perspectives into health programmes.

Young people are creative and want to take an active part in the cultural life of their societies. Encouraging young artists and performers to express themselves, bridging the gap between the cultural expressions of yesterday and the aspirations of the young people, is an important aspect of this strategy. Young people play a significant role in addressing social issues, and consequently freedom should be provided for artistic and cultural expression among young people, using modern media. For many younger Islanders, these new traditions can help them preserve and develop a specifically 'Pacific' identity. Strengthening youth-led cultural programmes will contribute to developing a culture of peace and tolerance in the region.

Access to employment opportunities is critical for young people to create and maintain sustainable livelihoods. This component encourages the creation of an environment that stimulates young people to produce traditional and contemporary arts and crafts for income-generation. Initiatives are needed to make entrepreneurship in traditional and contemporary arts and crafts an acceptable option for young people, such as reviewing regulations to make it easier to start and

run these types of enterprises, entrepreneurial and business skills training, and access to funds for business ventures.

In a world of change and influential global conditions, the more support a young person can receive, the better adjusted they will be in their future. Existing institutions, such as museums, cultural centres and community groups, must support and involve themselves in initiatives for young people and give Pacific youth opportunities to view, hear and learn things they may no longer be exposed to. Activities may include involving young people as volunteers, revitalising local traditions, exposing young people to traditional dance and music, developing pride in expressions of culture that may be under threat, and focusing on the positives of cultural practices.

3.7. Component 7: Research information and data on youth

RID

It is important to establish a system of information gathering and analysis to monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation of the six key components listed above. This initiative will also improve the long-term planning of future activities. To realise this, it is important to establish youth databases at the national as well as the regional level. These databases will contain youth-related development indicators derived from censuses, surveys and administrative records, as well as research reports. The establishment of a regional youth database was also recommended in the Pacific Youth Bureau Review Report.

In addition to establishing a database of youth and various development indicators, a framework for monitoring would be developed and updated on a regular basis to evaluate the status of implementation of various components of this strategy.







4. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

To ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PYS2010, collaborative efforts and partnerships between young people and stakeholders will be necessary and must be encouraged.

Wide-ranging consultations and partnerships during the planning and implementation process will promote mutual understanding of the issues to be addressed and sharing of resources to address these issues. This approach will foster cooperation and eliminate duplication of services.

Above all, success will depend on the level of commitment by PICTs, development partners and young people to the implementation of PYS2010. To facilitate effective implementation and monitoring, the following mechanism is proposed.

4.1 *National level*

A. National and local governments

Good governance is essential for the success of the implementation of PYS2010 at national level. Ministries responsible for youth development are the designated national focal points for

coordinating the implementation and monitoring of PYS2010 initiatives.

Government agencies responsible for youth development and related government ministries and agencies are encouraged to form strategic partnerships with NGOs to translate the PYS2010 initiatives into specific activities to supplement those already recognised in national youth policies.

In terms of participation of young people in PYS2010 initiatives, stakeholders are encouraged to actively move towards mainstreaming a gender perspective into all youth programmes so as to ensure equal access to programmes and services by young men and women.

To maximise the positive impact of PYS2010 initiatives on young people, it is necessary that programmes be specifically tailored in the first instance for the age group 15–24 years. However, stakeholders are also encouraged to apply some degree of flexibility in order to allow the participation of young people as defined by the respective national youth policies.

One of the key requirements for ensuring the success of implementing PYS2010 is close monitoring and recording of all initiatives carried out by stakeholders and young people themselves. This will require the establishment

of effective mechanisms for coordinating, collecting and exchanging information, as well as programme monitoring and evaluation.

B. Non-government, private sector, community and faith-based organisations, national youth councils

As indicated above, strategic partnerships are an essential part of ensuring successful implementation of PYS2010 initiatives.

The role and presence of the non-government sector regarding mechanisms for implementing and monitoring PYS2010 is fully acknowledged and highly valued. The non-government sector can contribute immensely towards the implementation of initiatives through collaborative efforts with government agencies and development partners, and use of their community networks for advocacy programmes and their resources to support capacity development initiatives for young people and youth organisations. In addition, their influence is important for guiding policy directions.

In view of the above scenario, PYS2010 advocates that a strong role be played by the non-government sector in translating the broad initiatives into concrete and specific actions. Government–NGO collaboration and partnerships will ensure that resources are

shared and used to bring about maximum results and impact.

4.2 Regional and international levels

A. Pacific Youth Bureau

SPC's Pacific Youth Bureau will serve as the central agency for the coordination, implementation, monitoring and review of PYS2010.

The Bureau will maintain close collaboration with national focal points and all regional and international agencies involved with youth development activities in the Pacific region. It will also facilitate the integration of youth concerns articulated in PYS2010 into all SPC sectoral programmes.

In terms of specific action related to the implementation and monitoring of PYS2010, the Bureau will:

- ▶ establish a technical advisory group to provide advice on both the implementation of PYS2010 and youth development issues in general;
- ▶ establish the Pacific Youth Information Network as a regional communication network for consultation and monitoring of PYS2010 initiatives;





- ▶ establish a regional database for storage and dissemination of information on the progress of PYS2010 implementation;
- ▶ assist national youth machineries with capacity building and human resource development;
- ▶ support the strengthening of the Pacific Youth Council;
- ▶ collate annual reports on the implementation of PYS2010;
- ▶ promote TVET throughout the region, including assisting with arrangements for hosting the TVET Secretariat at SPC; and
- ▶ organise the 3rd Conference of Youth Ministers of the Pacific Community in Niue in 2008 to

review overall progress on the implementation of PYS2010.

B. Pacific Youth Council

The Pacific Youth Council (PYC) will serve as the representative non-government body for voluntary youth organisations in the Pacific. The Council can play a key leadership role in coordinating the implementation of PYS2010 initiatives where non-government organisations are best placed to provide leadership.



The Council's main functions will include, but not be limited to:

- ▶ representing the interests of Pacific youth at regional and global levels;
- ▶ coordinating regional youth-led advocacy events;
- ▶ promoting the development of policies and programmes for safeguarding the rights of Pacific youth;
- ▶ mobilising resources to support the activities of national youth councils;
- ▶ promoting the active participation of young people in development at all levels of society by helping them to be more involved in decisions that affect their lives; and
- ▶ raising the profile of Pacific youth through information exchange and networking.

C. Youth for a Sustainable Future Pacifika

Youth for a Sustainable Future Pacifika (YSFP) is a regional resource network managed by young people for young people. It is the largest Pacific non-governmental youth organisation, with over 150 members across 20 countries. YSFP is an organisation that empowers Pacific youth and their communities to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and other development priorities through the delivery of project management support, youth-led development grants, information and resources to young people in the Pacific. YSFP was a



major partner in the Pacific Youth MDG Summit (May 2005), which was convened for the first time in collaboration with UN agencies and the Government of Samoa.

YSFP will continue to play a vital role in the campaign, monitoring and implementation of the summit's outputs, including the Pacific Youth MDG Declaration, National Youth MDG Action Plans, and Youth Statement on the Pacific Plan. YSFP has been a strong advocate for Pacific youth issues, progressing the recognition and endorsement of the Pacific Youth MDG Declaration at national, regional and international levels.

D. Regional and international organisations

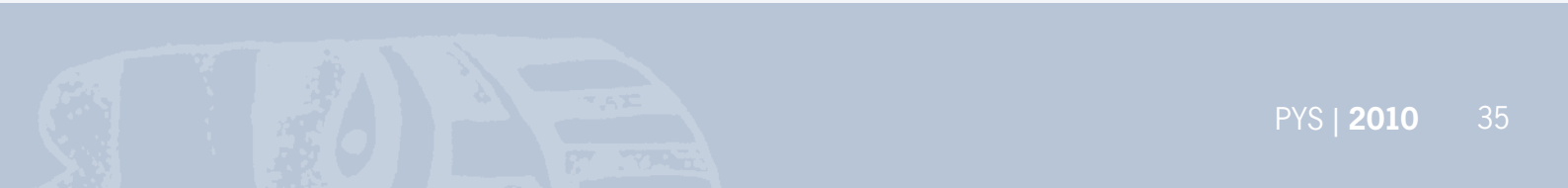
National efforts to implement the many initiatives articulated in PYS2010 require ongoing assistance in the areas of funding support to community-

based youth-led projects, and technical assistance for national capacity-building programmes and regional initiatives.

Regional and international development agencies³ interested in supporting various aspects of youth development in the Pacific region are urged to actively engage in coordinated bilateral and multilateral partnerships to:

- ▶ respond to national requests for support in the implementation and monitoring of national and regional PYS2010 capacity-building initiatives;
- ▶ support regional and national research studies and consultations on specific youth issues; and
- ▶ support the participation of young people in relevant regional and international events.

³ Includes all the agencies in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Youth (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, ILO, UNDP, SPC, CYP, FSPI).



5. SUMMARY MATRIX FOR PYS2010

AIE

5.1 Component 1 – Accessing integrated education (AIE)

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
AIE 1. Encourage national education authorities to establish and/or strengthen student support services ⁴ in schools that directly contribute to skills development	Target 1. National reviews of current practices conducted by mid-2007 to establish baseline data for future monitoring	1. National baseline data established 2. Number of schools with appropriate student support services directly contributing to skills development
AIE 2. Encourage education authorities to establish absentee management policies (AMPs) that address absenteeism and involve students and families in implementing these policies	Target 2. A regional study on best practice in addressing absenteeism in the Pacific completed by 2007 Target 3. All PICT education authorities consider regional study findings to develop a national AMP by 2008 Target 4. All PICTs have adopted and are implementing national AMPs by 2010	3. Regional study report published with sample AMP included 4. Number of PICTs developing and implementing AMPs 5. Number of schools implementing their national AMPs 6. Number of students (male/female) involved in implementing the policies 7. Percentage reduction in absentee rates in PICTs
AIE 3. Encourage national education authorities to facilitate the establishment of student leadership frameworks (SLFs) for all schools	Target 5. Review of current practices in all PICTs completed by end of 2007 Target 6. All PICTs have trialled and implemented SLFs in all schools by 2010	8. Study report completed 9. A regional SLF developed and made available to PICTs 10. Trials of SLFs in PICTs 11. Number of schools implementing SLFs
AIE 4. Conduct more train-the-trainers leadership courses for young people	Target 7. More trainers in leadership complete training each year	12. Number of trainers completed training per year (by gender)

4 Examples: in-school skills development programmes, counselling services, career guidance services, relationship-building programmes.

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
AIE 5. Establish training programmes for the development of leadership capabilities of young women	<p>Target 8. Study/review of current needs and leadership training requirements of young women in all PICTs</p> <p>Target 9. Develop regional approach to executing this training</p> <p>Target 10. PICTs to review and adopt regional approach and modify to national requirements</p> <p>Target 11. Conduct impact assessment among young women (tracer studies)</p>	<p>13. Needs assessment concerning leadership training for young women in PICTs conducted and reported</p> <p>14. Regional training methodology developed and documented</p> <p>15. Review and adoption by PICTs of regional training methodology</p> <p>16. Number of training workshops and seminars conducted in PICTs</p> <p>17. Reports of tracer study results from PICTs</p>
AIE 6. Encourage education authorities to introduce civic education in primary and secondary school curriculums	<p>Target 12. Civic education initiatives introduced in primary and secondary schools</p>	<p>18. Number of schools integrating civic education in their school curriculum</p>
AIE 7. Introduce measures to assist young people who have left school so they can access tailored learning options outside of formal education	<p>Target 13. A regional study on best practice in community-based skills-building programmes completed by 2007</p> <p>Target 14. All PICTs' HRD authorities consider regional study findings to develop community-based skills-building programmes (especially in basic trades) by 2008</p> <p>Target 15. Selected PICTs conduct impact assessments to identify and document effective programmes by 2010</p>	<p>19. Regional study report published and widely distributed</p> <p>20. Number of new community-based skills-building programmes established by PICTs</p> <p>21. Reports of tracer-study results from PICTs that highlight innovative schemes, success stories, lessons learnt, recommendations for improvement, etc.</p>
AIE 8. Encourage youth participation in the TVET initiatives managed by the Pacific Association of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (PATVET)	<p>Target 16. More young people actively involved in PATVET programmes from 2006 onwards</p> <p>Target 17. TVET Secretariat established and resourced by 2007</p>	<p>22. Percentage of young people under 24 years actively participating in PATVET programmes (by gender)</p> <p>23. TVET Secretariat fully operational</p>

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>AIE 9. Encourage youth participation in the implementation of the Digital Strategy of the Pacific Plan and support the integration of ICT education in primary and secondary schools and in community telecentres</p>	<p>Target 18. National profiles of training centres, courses and financial incentives to promote ICT objectives as prioritised in the Digital Strategy</p> <p>Target 19. National report (updated annually) profiling the number of schools with ICT curriculum and computer laboratories in operational status</p> <p>Target 20. National report (updated annually) profiling the number of community telecentres that are active in the delivery and support of distance learning programmes</p>	<p>24. Profiles for six PICTs completed per year; each completed national profile updated every year to include summary reports of approved national ICT initiatives and, where possible, the percentage of young people under 24 years actively involved in the implementation process (by gender)</p> <p>25. More young people actively involved in national ICT initiatives from 2006 onwards</p> <p>26. National reports for six PICTs completed per year; each completed national report updated every year to report operational and non-operational ICT curriculums and computer laboratories and number of students enrolled in ICT courses or using laboratory facilities</p> <p>27. National reports for six PICTs completed per year; each completed national report updated every year to report operational and non-operational telecentres and number of students enrolled in distance learning education programmes supported by operational telecentres</p>
<p>AIE 10. Promote life-skills education programmes for young people</p>	<p>Target 21. Conduct self-esteem development and related programmes</p> <p>Target 22. Conduct tracer studies of trainees' progress in using their new skills</p>	<p>28. Number of self-esteem development training programmes conducted</p> <p>29. Number of young people (by gender) who have completed self-esteem development training</p> <p>30. Impact assessment reports on training completed</p> <p>31. Tracer-study reports completed</p>

5.2 Component 2 – Nurturing sustainable livelihoods (NSL)

NSL

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
NSL 1. Empower and engage more young people in developing and implementing poverty ⁵ reduction strategies	<p>Target 1. Study of current best practices that specifically involve youth in poverty reduction in all PICTs completed by early 2007</p> <p>Target 2. Situational analysis report provided to PICTs as a tool for effective planning of national poverty reduction strategies for young people</p> <p>Target 3. Impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Situation analysis report of poverty reduction programmes that specifically involve youth in PICTs completed and published 2. Poverty reduction strategies form a key part of national youth policies 3. Increase in number of young people actively involved in poverty reduction initiatives (by gender) 4. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010
NSL 2. Expand the SPC Small Island States Fund (SISF) to support youth-led small-scale enterprises in participating PICTs	<p>Target 4. Funding secured for SISF project by end of 2006</p> <p>Target 5. Expanded SISF funding scheme launched by mid-2007</p> <p>Target 6. SISF impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Current SISF funded to 2006 6. Expanded scheme becomes fully operational by end of 2007 7. Number of youth-led enterprises supported by SISF each year (by gender) 8. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010
NSL 3. Encourage governments and development agencies to establish and maintain funding schemes to support youth employment and income-generation initiatives in PICTs	<p>Target 7. More PICTs establish funding schemes for youth</p> <p>Target 8. Impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Number of funding schemes established and operational by 2010 10. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010

5 Poverty is better measured in terms of access to basic education, health care, nutrition, clean water and sanitation, and the most broadly used standard for measuring poverty in practice is likely to continue to be the adequate consumption of food and other essentials (*Beyond 'subsistence affluence': Poverty in Pacific Island countries*, ADB report 2003/04).

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>NSL 4. Establish mentoring programmes to improve young people's competence in developing and managing income-generation initiatives and business investments</p>	<p>Target 9. More PICTs establish mentoring programmes for young entrepreneurs</p> <p>Target 10. Impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<p>11. Number of mentors actively involved in mentoring programmes</p> <p>12. Number of young entrepreneurs using mentoring programmes (by gender)</p> <p>13. Number of young people successfully applying skills learnt from mentors to expand their ventures (by gender)</p> <p>14. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010</p>
<p>NSL 5. Establish micro-projects for encouraging young people to contribute productively to food security and sustainable livelihoods in their households and communities</p>	<p>Target 11. Increased youth participation in the FAO Regional Programme for Food Security (RPFS)</p> <p>Target 12. Increased youth participation in sustainable atoll farming systems, agriculture, livestock and aquaculture production, fisheries and agro-forestry programmes</p> <p>Target 13. Impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<p>15. Number of young people actively involved in RPFS programmes (by gender)</p> <p>16. Number of successful micro-projects established and managed by young people</p> <p>17. Number of established marketing outlets supplied by the successful micro-projects</p> <p>18. RPFS reports and review</p> <p>19. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010</p>
<p>NSL 6. Organise regional youth trade shows to showcase the contributions of young people to economic development</p>	<p>Target 14. Two youth trade shows organised by 2010; engage young people in the organisation of the trade shows in parallel to existing shows like the Pacific Arts Festival</p> <p>Target 15. Impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<p>20. At least two regional trade shows organised between 2006 and 2010</p> <p>21. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010</p>

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
NSL 7. Promote youth participation in ICT businesses	<p>Target 16. Conduct youth ICT training</p> <p>Target 17. Increased youth participation in ICT businesses</p> <p>Target 18. Business model for youth participation in ICT businesses suited to the country's commercial/business environment</p> <p>Target 19. Impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<p>22. Annual report of the number of young people under 24 years in ICT businesses</p> <p>23. One pilot project in a selected PICT per year over a three-year period with adequate reporting on successes and failures</p> <p>24. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010</p>
NSL 8. Promote youth involvement in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy ⁶	<p>Target 20. Young people more aware of the Mauritius Strategy</p> <p>Target 21. More young people participating at all levels of decision-making in the implementation of national programmes under the Mauritius Strategy</p> <p>Target 22. Impact assessment conducted in 2009</p>	<p>25. Annual report of the number of young people implementing programmes related to the Mauritius Strategy</p> <p>26. Impact assessment report published by mid-2010</p>

6 The Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the Mauritius Declaration, were adopted in Mauritius in January 2005.

5.3 Component 3 – Promoting healthy lifestyles (PHL)

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>PHL 1. Strengthen life-skills-based educational programmes for young people in schools and communities on adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH)</p>	<p>Target 1. Strengthen formal information education in schools through FLE</p> <p>Target 2. Strengthen informal information education in communities (FBOs, sports, media, etc.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adolescent health and development (AHD) curriculum developed and number of schools implementing the programme at primary and secondary levels 2. Number of youth organisations actively involved in adolescent health outreach education to the communities
<p>PHL 2. Expand youth-friendly services and counselling in ASRH</p>	<p>Target 3. Establish youth-friendly ASRH clinics</p> <p>Target 4. Integrate youth services into existing health facilities</p> <p>Target 5. Integrate in-school counselling</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Number of youth centres and clinics established with trained staff providing ASRH services, including counselling 4. Number of health providers trained in ASRH services 5. Number of ASRH facilities or youth centres providing a comprehensive package of ASRH services 6. Number of government and NGO health facilities integrating ASRH services 7. Number of schools providing in-school counselling 8. Number of adolescents utilising ASRH services 9. Types of ASRH services utilised by adolescents by age and sex
<p>PHL 3. Strengthen peer education programmes to support youth initiatives</p>	<p>Target 6. Improve the capacity building of peer educators</p> <p>Target 7. Expand peer education outreach programmes to in-school and out-of-school youth</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Number of peer educators trained in AHD, including life skills 11. Number of in-school and community-based peer education programmes on AHD implemented

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
PHL 4. Strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention	<p>Target 8. Further strengthen the capacity building of peer educators on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Target 9. Improve media initiatives on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Target 10. Integrate HIV/AIDS into FBO and CBO programmes</p> <p>Target 11. Integrate HIV/AIDS education into schools through family life education</p>	<p>12. Number of peer educators trained in AHD that includes HIV/AIDS</p> <p>13. Improved media awareness initiatives and IEC materials on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>14. Number of FBOs and CBOs integrating HIV/AIDS programmes</p> <p>15. Number of family life education programmes including HIV/AIDS integrated into schools</p>
PHL 5. Advocate for effective policies and legislation on substance abuse	<p>Target 12. Review current policies and legislation on substance abuse</p> <p>Target 13. Ensure policy implementation through integration with existing programmes, and capacity building of peer educators targeting in-school and out-of-school youth</p> <p>Target 14. Ensure enforcement of legislation and affirmative action on substance abuse</p>	<p>16. Review on substance abuse policies and legislation completed, including best practices and lessons learnt and identifying recommendations for further improvement</p> <p>17. Number of AHD programmes that include substance abuse</p> <p>18. Number of peer educators trained in AHD that includes substance abuse</p> <p>19. Established coordinating committees or taskforces addressing the enforcement of legislation</p>
PHL 6. Strengthen mental health programmes	<p>Target 15. Increase awareness programmes on mental health targeting in-school and out-of-school youth</p> <p>Target 16. Improve capacity building of health educators on mental health issues</p>	<p>20. Number of in-school and out-of-school programmes on mental health</p> <p>21. Number of health educators trained in mental health</p>

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
PHL 7. Promote healthy lifestyles through sports and physical recreational activities	<p>Target 17. Encourage sports as a community-based activity</p> <p>Target 18. Include physical education in school activities</p>	<p>22. Number of community-based activities using sports</p> <p>23. Number of schools providing physical education</p>
PHL 8. Promote healthy eating and nutritional practices in youth activities	<p>Target 19. Integrate nutrition in school curriculums</p> <p>Target 20. Undertake community-based activities to promote health and nutrition</p>	<p>24. Number of schools integrating nutrition into the curriculum</p> <p>25. Number of community-based activities promoting health and nutrition</p>
PHL 9. Establish partnerships among key stakeholders for effective implementation	<p>Target 21. Identify key stakeholders and partners</p> <p>Target 22. Conduct stakeholders' meetings for review and planning</p>	<p>26. Network of key stakeholders identified</p> <p>27. Establishment of stakeholder committee</p> <p>28. Annual stakeholder meetings conducted for review and planning</p>
PHL 10. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	<p>Target 23. Conduct impact assessments</p> <p>Target 24. Conduct operational research as appropriate</p> <p>Target 25. Promote evidence-based programming and results-based management</p> <p>Target 26. Encourage the involvement of more young people in planning, implementation and evaluation, and their participation in health promotion programmes</p>	<p>29. Number of impact assessments conducted</p> <p>30. Number of operational research studies conducted</p> <p>31. Number of programmes reflecting evidence-based programming and results-based management</p> <p>32. Number of programmes that encourage youth participation in planning, implementation and evaluation</p>
PHL 11. Strengthen programmes on suicide prevention	<p>Target 27. Produce a suicide prevention toolkit for use by youth leaders</p>	<p>33. Suicide prevention toolkit produced and widely distributed</p>

5.4 Component 4 – Building stronger communities (BSC)

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>BSC 1. Encourage family strengthening, parenting skills and spiritual development programmes for young people and parents</p>	<p>Target 1. Establish family strengthening and parenting skills development initiatives at both community and national level</p> <p>Target 2. Establish spiritual development programmes for young people through community and faith-based organisations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of family strengthening and parenting skills programmes established and fully operational Number of spiritual development programmes established and fully operational
<p>BSC 2. Encourage the establishment of youth volunteer schemes to facilitate youth participation in community development</p>	<p>Target 3. Establish volunteer schemes for young people and promote volunteerism among Pacific youth as a pathway to employment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new youth volunteer schemes established Number of young people (by gender) participating in these schemes
<p>BSC 3. Involve community members in collecting data for national databases as a means of empowering them through information</p>	<p>Target 4. Establish linkages between all stakeholders at community and national levels to assist the process of data collection</p> <p>Target 5. Appropriate training and access provided to community members to interpret and utilise information contained in the youth database</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communities involved in data collection for national youth databases developed Reports of training workshops/seminars conducted for interpretation and application of indicators
<p>BSC 4. Encourage community-based crime-prevention and restorative justice programmes for young people</p>	<p>Target 6. Study conducted of best-practice models for addressing juvenile delinquency</p> <p>Target 7. Conduct community-based outreach awareness on national law</p> <p>Target 8. Conduct rehabilitation and re-integration programs for young offenders</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Study report on models for addressing juvenile delinquency published and widely disseminated Number of national law awareness programmes carried out in communities Percentage reduction in reoffending crime rates among young people aged 15–24

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>BSC 5. Promote greater involvement of young people in the implementation of human rights conventions on the elimination of all forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Target 9. Study/review of current involvement/ understanding of conventions related to discrimination</p> <p>Target 10. Identify factors constraining young people's participation</p> <p>Target 11. Develop and execute community, national and regional-level advocacy/awareness programmes</p> <p>Target 12. Develop and define the specific role of young people in implementing all initiatives under conventions related to discrimination</p> <p>Target 13. Appropriate resources allocated at all levels for the involvement of young people</p>	<p>10. Assessment of current involvement/understanding of discrimination-related conventions in PICTs conducted and reported</p> <p>11. Strategies developed to address constraining factors in young people's participation</p> <p>12. Advocacy/awareness workshops/seminars/materials executed and/or disseminated</p> <p>13. Number of young people involved in various anti-discrimination-related initiatives in PICTs</p> <p>14. Details of specific resource allocation (funds, people, etc.) for involvement of young people</p> <p>15. Report of findings of impact studies in all PICTs</p>

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>BSC 6. Promote greater involvement of young people in the implementation of initiatives under the MDG programme in countries covered by MDGs</p>	<p>Target 14. Study/review of current involvement/ understanding of MDGs among youth in all PICTs</p> <p>Target 15. Identify factors constraining young people's participation</p> <p>Target 16. Develop and execute community, national and regional-level advocacy/awareness programmes</p> <p>Target 17. Develop and define the specific role of young people in implementing MDG initiatives</p> <p>Target 18. Appropriate resources allocated at all levels for the involvement of young people</p> <p>Target 19. Conduct impact assessment among young people (tracer studies)</p> <p>Target 20. MDG grant scheme established by 2006 to support youth-led development projects</p> <p>Target 21. YSFP strengthened by 2007 to serve as focal point for monitoring and implementation of the Pacific Tofamamao 2015 Declaration</p>	<p>16. Assessment of current involvement/understanding of MDGs in PICTs conducted and reported</p> <p>17. Develop strategies to address constraining factors identified</p> <p>18. Advocacy/awareness workshops/seminars/materials executed and/or disseminated</p> <p>19. Number of young people involved in various MDG-related initiatives in PICTs</p> <p>20. Details of specific resource allocation (funds, people, etc.) for the involvement of young people</p> <p>21. Report of findings of impact studies in all PICTs</p> <p>22. MDG grant scheme fully operational in 2006</p> <p>23. Number of youth-led development projects supported by MDG grant scheme</p> <p>24. Number of young people from PICTs joining YSFP</p>

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
BSC 7. Encourage media, communication and outreach training for youth leaders, educators and counsellors and staff of youth service providers	Target 22. Media, communication and outreach training programmes conducted for youth leaders, educators and counsellors and staff of youth service providers	25. Number of media training programmes implemented
BSC 8. Organise a Pacific Youth Festival every three years	Target 23. Initiate the Pacific Youth Festival Target 24. Pacific Youth Charter developed and presented at World Youth Festivals Target 25. Establish partnerships between Pacific Youth Council and host countries for each Pacific Youth Festival	26. First Pacific Youth Festival successfully organised 27. Festival report published and disseminated
BSC 9. Organise Pacific Youth Parliament or youth-in-government forums	Target 26. Establish national youth parliaments Target 27. Pacific Youth Parliament Declaration developed during parliament sessions to include sample legislation models for addressing youth issues in the Pacific	28. National youth parliaments successfully organised 29. Report on youth parliaments published and disseminated 30. Pacific Youth Parliament Declaration presented at International Youth Parliament 31. Pacific Youth Parliament Declaration presented to national governments by youth representatives
BSC 10. Establishment of community-based support for youth	Target 28. Establish community-based youth drop-in centres	32. Number of youth drop-in centres established
BSC 11. Establish and strengthen networks between PICTs	Target 29. Establish an effective networking mechanism for information sharing through the region to exchange lessons learnt and successes at both community and national level	33. Number of activities and strategies exchanged by countries

5.5 Component 5 – Strengthening institutional capacity (SIC)

SIC

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
SIC 1. Countries to devise national youth policies	Target 1. All PICTs have developed national youth policies by 2007	1. Number of PICTs with national youth policies
SIC 2. National governments and administrations to develop strategic plans for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national youth policies in collaboration with PYB and development partners	Target 2. Interim assessment meeting is held between 2005 and 2010 to review status of implementation Target 3. All PICTs have developed strategic plans by 2010 Target 4. All stakeholder participation, particularly youth participation, in development of national youth policies and strategic plans	2. Progress reports from interim meeting 3. Number of PICTs with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specific strategic implementation plans - specific monitoring and evaluation systems - specific stakeholder involvement in implementation and monitoring - review reports
SIC 3. Promote the establishment and functioning of national youth councils (NYCs)	Target 5. Identify, establish and resource NYCs in all PICTs by 2010 Target 6. All NYCs develop constitutions and strategic plans to guide their work Target 7. Adequate resources allocated to support programmes of NYCs	4. Number of PICTs with established and adequately resourced NYCs 5. Number of NYCs with adopted constitutions and strategic plans 6. Number of NYCs with permanent offices 7. Number of NYCs with full-time staff
SIC 4. Governmental bodies responsible for youth and NYCs develop and implement ongoing staff development strategies in relation to national youth policies and strategic plans	Target 8. Governmental bodies responsible for youth and NYCs include staff development strategies in their work plans	8. Number of governmental bodies responsible for youth with staff development policies 9. Number of NYCs with staff development strategies 10. Number of staff development initiatives implemented by governmental bodies responsible for youth per year 11. Reports of governmental bodies responsible for youth staff development initiatives

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
SIC 5. Establish national and regional youth development awards	<p>Target 9. All PICTs that choose to implement such an activity develop national youth development awards by 2010</p> <p>Target 10. Criteria/guidelines developed in relation to all youth activities to determine processes for awarding at regional and national levels</p> <p>Target 11. Pacific Youth Development Awards (PYDA) established by 2007</p>	<p>12. Reports of determined awards criteria at the regional and national levels</p> <p>13. Number of PICTs with established national youth award schemes</p> <p>14. Reports of PICT national youth development awards</p> <p>15. PYDA established and fully operational in 2007</p>
SIC 6. Mobilise funding and resources to strengthen the Pacific Youth Council (PYC)	<p>Target 12. Permanent office established for PYC by end of 2006</p> <p>Target 13. PYC constitution updated by July 2006</p> <p>Target 14. PYC 3rd General Assembly held in July 2006</p> <p>Target 15. New strategic plan adopted for PYC by July 2006</p> <p>Target 16. CEO appointed for PYC by end of 2006</p>	<p>16. PYC office established</p> <p>17. PYC constitution updated in 2006</p> <p>18. Report of PYC General Assembly</p> <p>19. New PYC strategic plan adopted in 2006</p> <p>20. CEO in place for commencement of 2007 work programme</p>
SIC 7. Facilitate the capacity building of YSF Pacifica (YSFP) as a regional youth representative body on the implementation and monitoring of the Pacific Tofamamao 2015 Declaration	<p>Target 17. YSFP management committee established by March 2006 after more discussion/advocacy in the region has occurred</p> <p>Target 18. Funding secured for organisational viability of YSFP</p> <p>Target 19. Permanent office established for YSFP by April 2006</p>	<p>21. YSFP management committee fully operational by March 2006</p> <p>22. YSFP registered as a formal NGO by March 2006</p> <p>23. Permanent office established for YSFP</p> <p>24. YSFP strategic plan adopted in 2006</p> <p>25. Advisory board for MDG grant scheme established in 2006</p> <p>26. Annual progress reports on YSFP work programmes completed and published</p>

5.6 Component 6 – Youth and identities (YAI)

YAI

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>YAI 1. Strengthen cultural studies at primary and secondary school, in communities and at community centres⁷</p>	<p>Target 1. Language programmes developed and maintained⁸</p> <p>Target 2. More schools and communities actively structure generational interactive initiatives</p> <p>Target 3. Living Libraries and Living Museums established</p> <p>Target 4. New Community, Heritage and Identity for Lifeskills Development (CHILD) programmes⁹</p> <p>Target 5. Schools and communities maintain traditional games and sports and share them with others¹⁰</p> <p>Target 6. Introduce traditional knowledge and life-skills programmes¹¹</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of schools, communities and community centres implementing language programmes 2. Number of schools, communities and community centres implementing generational interactive initiatives 3. Number of schools, communities and community centres utilising the Living Libraries and Living Museums concept 4. Number of elders and field workers involved 5. CHILD programmes developed to help youth identify with their cultural heritage 6. Number of schools, communities and community centres maintaining traditional games and sports in their curriculum 7. Number of schools, communities and community centres introducing traditional knowledge and life-skills programmes
<p>YAI 2. Incorporate culture and cultural perspectives into health programmes for young people¹²</p>	<p>Target 7. Research and develop culture and health strategies for PICTs by 2008</p> <p>Target 8. Research and develop culturally based healthy lifestyle programmes for schools, clinics and communities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Research into culture and health conducted 9. Culturally based health strategy developed by 2008 10. Number of culturally based healthy lifestyle programmes developed 11. Number of schools, clinics and communities utilising culturally based healthy lifestyle programmes

7 Community centres may include community resource centres, youth centres and women's groups.

8 Programmes are to include songs, poetry and literacy programmes and incorporate new technologies.

9 Includes young people at risk.

10 Includes traditional archery and fishing, and highlights the importance of use of resources, community building and sharing, etc.

11 Life skills are to include tangible and intangible practices such as basket weaving, cultural courtesy, cooking, reciprocity, principles, protocols and values, etc.

12 Programmes are to include communicable (HIV) and non-communicable health issues (lifestyle, diabetes, etc.).

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
YAI 3. Strengthen youth-led cultural programmes ¹³	Target 9. Young people establish youth-led cultural projects	12. Number of youth-led cultural projects established 13. Number of young people (by gender) participating in these programmes
YAI 4. Create an environment for young people to produce traditional and contemporary arts and crafts for income generation	Target 10. Increased sales of arts and crafts by young people Target 11. Traditional skills learnt and maintained by young people	14. Number of young people involved in income-generation activities 15. Number of young people learning and maintaining their traditional skills
YAI 5. Encourage existing institutions to support and involve themselves in initiatives for young people	Target 12. Increase collaboration between existing institutions and young people	16. Number of activities and programmes jointly undertaken by institutions and young people

13 These initiatives will include understanding the layers of cultural identity, the conflict between Westernisation and modernisation, developing a 'culture of peace' and tolerance programme, and opportunities for young people to analyse their culture.

5.7 Component 7 – Research information and data on youth (RID)

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>RID 1. Develop and maintain a regional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system</p>	<p>Target 1. Study current best practices of M&E and select most suitable methodology by 2006</p> <p>Target 2. Design various components of M&E system, including sources of information, collection instruments, software of processing and storage, reporting formats, etc.</p> <p>Target 3. Identify respondents and develop database of them</p> <p>Target 4. Data collection, processing and reporting on current status of implementation</p> <p>Target 5. In-country training programmes on data collection and analysis conducted for youth</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitable M&E system selected 2. M&E system designed 3. Respondent register developed 4. Regular monitoring and evaluation reports
<p>RID 2. Develop and maintain database of youth and development indicators</p>	<p>Target 6. Develop list of relevant and appropriate youth and development indicators</p> <p>Target 7. Identify data sources and availability; development and/or expansion of databases</p> <p>Target 8. Develop and publish suitable publications of youth and development information</p> <p>Target 9. Develop (in partnership) suitable advocacy materials on youth and development</p> <p>Target 10. Regular update of youth databases as new information becomes available</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Documented list of youth and development indicators that are relevant for global/regional/national policy 6. Number of countries with developed and operating youth databases 7. Number of youth statistical or research publications 8. Number and/or list of youth and development advocacy materials developed and used 9. Frequency of updates to youth databases

Initiatives	Targets to be achieved	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>RID 3. Support research on youth and development issues in PICTs</p>	<p>Target 11. Seek and mobilise funding support for research on youth and development issues in PICTs</p> <p>Target 12. Design (with TOR) and promote research on youth and development issues – perhaps encourage young researchers</p> <p>Target 13. Recruit researchers and support and/or supervise studies</p> <p>Target 14. Research reports to be published as discussion papers or in other relevant formats</p>	<p>10. Number of funding schemes established and operational by 2010</p> <p>11. Number of research reports published</p>

THE PACIFIC YOUTH BUREAU (PYB)



Tangata Vainerere,
SPC Youth Development Adviser

The **Pacific Youth Bureau** (PYB) is a cross-cutting programme within the Social Resources Division of SPC and helps the Division meet its mission: *To maximise the development potential of Pacific Island people in health, culture and information and enhance the empowerment of women and young people.*

PYB is the lead agency for coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010 (PYS2010) adopted by the Second Conference of Youth Ministers of the Pacific Community, held from 5 to 7 December 2005 in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

PYB shares a common goal with SPC's Pacific Women's Bureau, Cultural Affairs Programme and Community Education and Training Centre: *Empowered Pacific Island women and young people and strong cultural identities.*

To fulfil its mandate to implement PYS2010 and achieve this common goal, PYB has five objectives for 2006–2009.

- ▶ **Objective 1: To assist PICTs to develop national strategic plans to guide the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their national youth policies.**

There is currently limited experience in some PICT youth ministries and NGOs in the appropriate methods for developing national strategic

plans for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national youth policies. In its activities to realise this output, PYB will provide technical assistance, training and funding support to PICTs for the development of national strategic plans and increasing policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacity.

- ▶ **Objective 2: To facilitate skills development programmes for young people and trainers.** Youth organisations can contribute positively to the development of PICTs by implementing innovative skills development programmes. PYB will help youth leaders gain the relevant skills by conducting in-country training programmes and specialist train-the-trainer courses for youth leaders. A database of youth trainers will be established and put into operation. Other SPC programmes that include youth in their training programmes will be supported, as will the establishment of a TVET secretariat within SPC and the launch of a revised Small Island States Fund.
- ▶ **Objective 3: To assist youth organisations to build in-country capacity for youth development.**

The Pacific Youth Council (PYC) is a regional, non-governmental, voluntary association of national and territorial youth organisations in the Pacific that aims to strengthen regional networks and promote the exchange and dissemination of information, encourage and strengthen territorial and national youth councils, and promote a global understanding of issues affecting the young people of the Pacific. PYB will provide technical advice,



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training and administrative support to PYC executives, organise and assist with securing resources for the next PYC General Assembly, and secure resources to employ full-time staff for PYC. The Bureau will also help national youth councils to upskill their staff and train them to develop long-term strategies, particularly corporate plans.

► **Objective 4: To develop and implement effective and efficiently managed youth communication strategy for PICTs.**

PYB will continue to compile, disseminate and exchange relevant information on youth issues, including information on regional and global trends and best practice in youth development. The Bureau will also establish a communication strategy for youth in PICTs, publish and widely disseminate the *Youthlink* newsletter in English and French, maintain and regularly update the PYB website (www.spc.int/youth) within the main SPC website, and host and maintain the PYC website (www.spc.int/youth/PYC).

► **Objective 5: To establish and maintain partnerships with other SPC programmes to promote integration of youth components in their strategies.**

To ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PYS2010 and the PYB Strategic Plan 2006–2009, collaborative efforts and partnerships between PYB and other SPC programmes are necessary. PYB will form strategic partnerships, drawing on the strengths and resources of the other programmes, to foster cooperation and promote the integration of youth components into the activities of other SPC programmes.